he became convinced that there would be little of importance to learn in Budapest, since the matter of greatest moment, in his judgment, was to learn as much as possible regarding the handling of large crowds, and on that point he could obtain more information in London than

What Mr. Blackford had to say may be pre mised by the remark that his faith in a tunnel under the East River was not only confirmed and strengthened by what he saw on the other side of the ocean, but that he is more convinced than ever that tunnels will be the great means in the near future of carrying people between the two principal portions of the Greater New-

"The thing that especially interested me in London," said Mr. Blackford, "was the work that is being done on the Central London Railand the Notting Hill region. There are also to be branches to the Liverpool-st. station, to the Waterloo Station, going under the river, and a branch under the river to connect at Borough Station with the City and South London Railway. There is also to be a line built by this company from Piccadilly Circus to South Kensington. All these roads are deep tunnels, going far enough below the surface of the ground not to interfere with anything on the surface, and they represent the latest and most improved plans in tunnel construction.

THE FIRST DEEP-TUNNEL RAILWAY.

"The City and South London road was built about six years ago. According to the original design, it was to be a cable-road, but when it was completed it was equipped with electric motors instead. While it is far ahead of the underground roads in London operated by steam, which are simply vile on account of the smoke and gases and the poor ventilation, I cannot say that it is exactly pleasant or agreeable to ride on. The cars are of the usual English type, which is unsatisfactory to Americans. The recent progress in tunnel-building and the improvements made in the use of electricity as a motive power are so great that a tunnel built at the present time would be far superior to the City and South London. "This road is six and a quarter miles in length.

The cars are lighted by electricity, and the ventilation is apparently good, the tunnel being entirely free from gases and unpleasant odors. Still, it cannot be said to be an exactly up-to-date tunnel and railroad. I went down in one of the elevators in the station near the Monument and rode to the terminus of the road on the south side of the Thames, where I ascended to the surface in an elevator. These elevators will carry seventy-five persons each, and they are arranged with a folding iron gate on one side, so that the entire side can be thrown open for passengers to enter and go out. They are not at all like an ordinary elevator, where people have to pass out one at a time. It was plain from my observation that the passengers leaving a train could enter the elevators faster than they could walk

t of the cars. The Central London Railway will be thor "The Central London Railway will be thoroughly up to date in every particular. Work on it was begun in July, 1896, and the road is expected to be finished by the end of 1898, so that it will be two years and a half in building. The vicinity of the Bank, where this road is to start, is one of the busiest places on the globe. In the little square there, a space perhaps twenty feet square is inclosed by boards, and here all the earth and refuse are brought to the surface and carted away without interfering with the vast carried away without interfering with the vast amount of traffic carried on there. At this sta-tion it is the intention to have five great ele-vators, and it is calculated that they will be vators, and it is calculated that they will be capable of handling about forty million people a year. That is just about the number of people carried on the Brooklyn Bridge in a year, and to my mind it solves the question of handling the large number of passengers who will be carried in the tunnel that is to be built in connection with our Atlantic-ave, improvement.

"The tunnel at Cortlandt-st, will be about seventy-five feet below the surface, and the one at the Brooklyn City Hall 140 feet below, if I remember correctly. At the Bank in London the

member correctly. At the Bank in London the tunnel is 54 feet below the surface, and one of tunnel is 54 feet below the surface, and one of the stations on the Central road will be 98 feet down. With a station 100 feet below the sur-face it is possible with one of these elevators to deliver passengers on the ground in forty sec-onds. This is not a matter of guesswork or an estimate, but has been practically demonstrated in London."

THE ATLANTIC AVENUE COMMISSION. Regarding the work of the Atlantic Avenue

Commission, Mr. Blackford said that it would depend to a considerable extent on the progress made by the Long Island Railroad in perfecting the plans for its tunnel. The company is now engaged in making additional borings, in order to determine the exact nature of the soil through which the tunnel will be built, so that accurate estimates of the cost may be made. He expected that the Commission would be able to begin practical work in the course of a few

weeks.

Reverting to the subject of tunnels in London, he spoke of his experience in walking through the Blackwall Tunnel, which was opened by the Prince of Wales a few months ago. "The Blackwall Tunnel," said Mr. Blackford, "is for pedestrians and vehicular traffic alone; no railroad is to run through it. In its construction the latest ideas in tunnel-building were employed. The entire length is about two miles and a half; the approaches are long, so as to get rasy grades. To walk through this tunnel is about as pleasant as to stroll along Broadway on an afternoon. The tunnel is lined with light-colored glazed brick, is clean and airy, and is perfectly lighted with electricity. Compared with the surface of the ground, it is a little chilly down there. There is one drawback, however. n there. There is one drawback, however, acoustic properties of the tunnel are such the reverberations of any noise are deafening. This is under the river, and the revement is of Belgian blocks. A costermonger's cart going along there will make so much racket that it is utterly impossible for two persons to carry on conversation; you can't hear yourself think, so the saying is."

as the saying is."

Mr. Blackford added that he had been informed that the contract for the electrical equipment of the Central London Railway had been given to an American concern.

HIS RELATIVES IGNORED.

THE WILL OF ELBERT BOGART, OF ROSLYN, GIVES

THE ESTATE TO PUBLIC USES. the will of Elbert Bogart, who died at Roslyn, Long Island, last week, leaving an es-

1100,000, it is said the bulk of his estate goes to the the Town Poorhouse, near Norwich, and to School

the Town Poorhouse, near Norwich, and to School
District No. 4 of North Hempstead.

It is reported that his nephews, nieces and other
relatives are ignored, and that the dnly other
beneficiary is Miss Phoebe Brooks, his housekeeper,
who had been a member of his family for more
than fifty years. She will get the interest on \$8.006
for life, and at death the principal is to revert
to the Reformed Church at Manhasset.

The will has not yet been probated.

derer, was escorted to the guardroom to meet his relative. Officer Edward Whitham and Turnkey Darling were in the rotunda, with Yard Officer Abbott, Officer Townsend and others near by. Five other visitors were in the rotunda at the time, a man, two women and two children. The brothers Willis had been conversing in a low tone, sitting apart from the others in the guardroom for about half an hour, when Officer Whitham saw the visitor pass a revolver to his brother. Together they sprang toward Turnkey Darling, their intention evidently being to secure his keys. Whitham rushed to Darling's assistance, and as he did so the Willis brothers opened fire. One of the bullets struck Darling in the thigh.

Seeing the desperate nature of the affair, Whitham returned the shots, but missed, and Officer Abbott, who came through the door into the guardroom at the same instant, saw the trouble and grappled with Everett Willis. Both brothers, who had been beating Darling, began to pound Abbott. Officer Townsend, from the office door, then fired a shot which penetrated the neck of Willis's brother, and a second later Officer Benjamin, who was on duty in one of the wings, fired a shot through the bars, wounding Willis in the head.

one of the wings, fired a shot through the bars, wounding Willis in the head.

Meanwhile Herbert Willis had been jumping around in lively fashion, firing repeated shots from his revolver, to which the officials responded, using great care not to hit the other visitors. A shot from the revolver of Officer Whitham took effect in Willis's head, while one from Darling's found lodgement in the back of the head. The murderer was then secured and removed from the room. Everett Willis was also taken away, and the officers, nearly all of whom bore some mark of the affair, received prompt medical attention. It is thought none of them will suffer seriously, except possibly Darling, who is of advanced age. The bullet, which struck him in the thigh, passed completely through the limb, and the wound is considered dangerous in view of the possibility of blood-poisoning.

The murderer is in a precarious condition as a result of his wounds, and there is little hope that he can survive. His brother, though reribusily wounded, has, it is thought, a chance of geiting well.

wounded, has, it is thought, a chance of getting well.

Herbert Willis, eighteen years old, was sentenced to a life term of imprisonment last February, after having been been convicted of the murder of Frederick N. Strange, several months previous. The murder of Strange was but the beginning of a series of bold highway robberies and other acts of a similar nature, which for a time terrorized Southwestern Massachusetts and the adjoining districts of Rhode Island. Strange was murdered, apparently, in order that the highwayman who perpetrated the deed might obtain possession of his bicycle. In following up this clew the attention of the authorities was attracted to Willis, who was an expert wheelman. It was known that he was given to wandering around at night. He was arrested while at work in his father's butcher shop, after an unusually violent struggle with the police. Subsequent investigation showed that Willis had found a cave, in which he had hidden a large quantity of plunder that was identified by persons who had suffered from his thiovery. This evidence, together with other proof, brought about his conviction.

Taunton, Mass., Aug. 10.—Everett B. Willis is

Taunton, Mass., Aug. 10.-Everett B. Willis is eighteen years old this month, and resembles his brother very much in appearance. He has in this city a reputation of being of venturesome disposi-tion, and, according to his mother, has been very nervous since the arrest of his brother. Mrs. Willis saw Everett off this morning for Boston, but says that she had no reason to suspect that he contem-plated anything rash, and did not know that he car-ried revolvers.

Ever slace his brother's conviction Everett Wil-

Ever slace his brother's conviction Everett Willis has been sullen and morose, and many of those who acted as informers at the time of Herbert's arrest have feared that he would, on learning of their identity, turn upon them in his vengeance. Everett, as well as his brother, is a fine athlete, and craved excitement, and it is thought here that the plan originated with him. It is now known that last week Everett sold all the goods and fixtures of his father's fish market, and that he used part of the proceeds to purchase the two revolvers and to pay his carfare to Boston.

NAVAL ARMOR BOARD IN SESSION.

STUDYING THE QUESTION OF ESTABLISHING A GOVERNMENT PLANT.

Washington, Aug. 10.-The Naval Armor Board was in session again to-day at the Ordnance Bu-reau, devoting nearly all the time to a study of the accumulated information in the Navy Department bearing on the subject of the investigation." Of this there is a great store, including the great mass of data collected for the benefit of Secretary Herbert when he reported to Congress on the cost Herbert when he reported to Congress on the cost of armor production, and also the material collected in pursuance of the investigation into the defective armor supplied some years. The Board has arranged for a visit to Bethlehem and also to the Carnegie works. Bethlehem will be visited en Monday morning. Just how long a stay will be made there has not yet been settled, but from there the Board will go to the Carnegie works. Both of the armory makers have volunteered to admit the members of the Board to their establishments and to furnish all proper information called for, which removes an expected obstacle to the investigation.

Washington, Aug. 10.-The monitor Puritan left the remainder of the North Atlantic Squadron at Newport to-day and started for Portsmouth, N. H., where she will be joined by the other ships except the Brooklyn and the lowa. Later on the whole squadron will assemble at Portland, Ms., which point will mark the close of the squadron drills for the summer season.

The Nashville will go into commission for the first time at Norfolk on August 19. She will probably relieve the Helena on the Florida patrol, enabling the latter vessel to come north and get ready for a cruise to the China Station.

The Raleigh has sailed from Tangter for Algiers and the Monterey from Portland for Seattle.

Ensign H. K. Benham has been ordered from the Washington Navy Yard to the Marietta, Ensign F. E. Bassett from the Alert to the Mari-

Ensign J. J. Roby from the Independence to the Marietta. Lieutenant-Commander F. M. Symonds from

Mare Island to the Marietta. Lieutenant W. B. Caperton from the Brooklyn to

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. W. Bonaffon from the Independence to the Marietta. Lieutenant A. M. McCrackin from the Naval Academy to the Marietta. Lieutenant J. H. Hetherington from Puget Sound the Marietta. Ensign J. H. Monaghan from the Monadnock to

Ensign J. H. Monaghan from the Monadoock to
the Alert.

Lieutenant-Commander B. H. Buckingham from
the office of the Assistant Secretary and placed on
saiting orders.

Lieutenant W. J. Sears from the San Francisco
on two months' leave.

Lieutenant M. Johnston from the War College to
the San Francisco.
Chief Engineer H. N. Stevenson from the Bath
Iron Works to the Monterey.
Lieutenant M. C. Gorgas from the Naval Academy to the New-York Navy Yard.
Ensign C. Webster to the Brooklyn.
Passed Assistant Engineer M. Bevington to the
Bureau of Steam Engineering.

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS.

London, Aug. 10.—Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres o-day at 192; at Lisbon, 48%; at Rome, 104.97. The mount of buillon withdrawn from the Bank of England in balance to-day was f111.000.

on balance to-day was \$111,000.

4:30 p. m.—Stocks—American securities were weak at the opening, but steaded later and closed steady, with a fair demand. Bears were early sellers, but covered later on. Consols for money 112 11-16, for the account, 112 13-16, Actanon, 15, Canadian, 13-5, St. Paul, 1615; Hilmots Central, 100 Louisville, 60%, Mexican Central new 4s, 684; New-York Central, 100; Eric, 174; Pennsylvania, 165; Reading, 134, Eric first preferred, 12. Mexican ordinary, 20, Money, 5:20% per cent. Har silver steady, 25-56 per cunce. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1% per cent.

cent.

Berlin, Aug. 16.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes, as compared with the previous account: Cash in hand increased 3,300,000 marks. Treasury notes increased 6,80,000 marks, other securities decreased 30,440,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 27,180,000 marks. Exchange on London, 20 marks 36 pfennings for checks.

Paris, Aug. 16, 4 p. m.—Three per cent rentes, 105 francs 35 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 1215 centimes for checks.

To-night, as the rain fell in torrents at the hour of the twilight meeting, the opening hymn was "There Shall Be Showers of Blessings." Much is made of the singing at these meetings, and a great deal of time is given to this part of the devotional

Many inquiries have been made of Mr. Sankey regarding his friend, Fanny J. Crosby, the blind hymn writer, who is usually here, and one of the most interested listeners at the meetings. Mr Sankey says that she is well, but is unable to reach Northfield this year. Her beautiful and soul-inspiring hymns are heard at every service. Songs No. 1," which is used at all of Mr. Moody's meetings, contains a number of her productions. Among them are several that are familiar to Christians of eyery name in all lands, such as "Rescue the Perishing," "Pass Me Not, O Gentle Saviour"; "Saviour, More Than Life to Me, "I Am Thine, O Lord." The new ones which have already become great favorites include "Some Day the Silver Cord Will Break," "When My Life Work "Come Unto Me, Ye Weary," Dear to My Heart When the Pathway is Lonely. A neat little volume, entitled "Bells at Evening and Other Verses," containing some of Miss Crosby's choicest tymns, a fine portrait and a biographical sketch by Robert Lowry, has just been issued by the Biglow & Main Company, of New-York, the proceeds of which are to go to this sweet singer of Israel, now in her seventy-eighth year, When she was six weeks old an affection of the eyes demanded medical treatment. The remedies used failed to produce the desired result, and her sight was entirely destroyed. Her father died when she was about twelve years old. At the age of fit-teen she entered the New-York Institution for the Blind, where she remained as a pupil twelve years, and then taught there for ten or twelve years. She has a wonderful memory, and at an early age had committed to heart the first four books of the Old Testament and the four Gospels. Her hymns abound in Scripture phrases. She has written under more than thirty assumed names and initials. In 1558 she was married to Alexander Van Alstyne, Three volumes of her verses have been published-"The Plind Girl and Other Poems," in 1844; "Monterey and Other Poems," in 1849, and "A Wreath of Columbia's Flowers," in 1858. Among the musical friends for whom she has written have been W. B. Bradbury, Sylvester Mann, Philip Phillips, Theodore Bradbury, Sylvester Mann, Philip Philips, Theodore E. Perkins, Hubert P. Marr, Robert Lowry, T. T. Seward, C. G. Allen, W. H. Doane, W. T. Sherwin, John R. Sweeney, W. J. Kirkpatrick, Ira D. Sankey, Silas Vall, H. P. Danks and L. H. Bigelow. In her youth she joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and her followship is still her comfort and delight. and her fellowship is still her comfort and delight. The services to-day have included two regular sermons from the English preachers, Mr. MacGregor speaking on "Being Kept Saved" and Mr. Morgan on "Fellowship"; an address by Tamii David on "Round Top" at 2 o'clock, one by Mr. Torrey in the Auditorium at 3 o'clock, the questions and answers o'clock, an address by Dr. Harry Guiness, of London, a son of Gratton Guiness, the English missionary at 7:20 o'clock. The morning service was

The meetings are all well attended, but the largest two are those held in the morning and in the evening. Among the interested listeners this morning the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stoddard, of New-York, and the Rev. Dr. Teunts S. Hamlin, of Washington. Dr. Stoddard is taking notes of the sermons and addresses, and, "faith, he'll prent it" in one of "Augustus" letters in "The New-York Obwhich have been an interesting feature of elled with him at slight expense and no discomforts through Spain, Russia, Hungary and the Tyrol or crossed the Rockies, or wintered in Bermuda Dr. Stoddard is a keen observer, a sympathetic student of men and affairs and an entertaining writer His picture of the conference will do justice to the important themes and speakers.

MR. MORGAN'S SUNDAY MORNING SERMON The Sunday morning sermon delivered by Mr Morgan was one of the most impressive given at this conference, and it is printed in this report instead of the one which he delivered to-day at the request of many people who have expressed their appreciation of it in the strongest possible terms. Mr. Moody said that it was one of the best sermon that he ever heard. "Three Pictures of the Home in Bethany" was the subject, and the sermon was

In that he ever heard. "Three Pictures of the Home in Bethany" was the subject, and the sermon was in substance as follows:

Many of us have been interested during the last week very much about the subject of correct attitude before God, and of the progress that will be made in Christian life if we are in that correct attitude. In the time we have this morning I want to endeavor to illustrate progress because of condition and attitude being right by three pictures taken from the New Testament. To begin with let us look at Luke x, verses 38-42. That is the first picture we will look at. We will take the others in order. I look upon them as dissolving views, one of them melting into the second, and the second into the third. Though they are entirely three distinct pictures, you will see a close connection between the deep underlying truths it cach of them. They are closely knit to each other by the philosophy of love that underlies them, the attitude taken before the Master and the results produced in the circumstances of every day.

This first picture is a beautiful one. It is one of the brightest spots in the life of the beloved Master. He never had a home of His own, but He had a home of friendship, one of those places into which He could go and fling off for the time being all the restraint which is proper and necessary to one who is engaged in such public ministry as He was engaged in. I suppose every one here has some home in addition to his own home, where he can be quite at home and feel there is no need for keeping up appearances, for the eyes that look or us and the hearts that welcome us are, the eyes and hearts of love. In the home at Bethany Jesus had such a place as that first picture. On one of those occasions when He went there in the midds of His public ministry, and stayed just a little while for fellowship and rest among those that loved Him so perfectly. I am interested in looking at the two women presented to our lew.

A great deal has been sald about Martha and Mary. I read that some time ag

ONLY HALF THE TRUTH. Well, now, some people say Mary sat at His feet

and learned there. Now, that is half the truth and only half. You must not miss a little word out of your Bible story or you will miss the point. Look at verse No. 29: "She had a sister called Mary, which also sat at Jesus's feet and heard His word." which also sat at Jesus a tee and heard riss word.

Martha owned the house Lazarus is around somewhere, and Mary is introduced as Martha's sister.

Mary does not seem to have a separate individuality at first. "She had a sister called Mary." but see what Mary's position is. She also sat. "Also." What does that mean? I give it to you as a problem. Think it out at your lessure. I will give you the explanation now, but I defy you to find any other

NEWS OF BROOKLYN.

WHAT MR. BLACKFORD SAW.

WHILE IN LONDON HE GAVE CLOSE ATTENTION TO THE UNDERGROUND RAILROADS.

III WAS RIOT AND BROWNERS IN THE SETTION TO THE UNDERGROUND RAILROADS.

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Now the next is in the eleventh chapter of John The scene is all changed in that little home, and the sunshine has gone and the darkness has settled upon it. Prosperity has given way to the bitterest adversity in their hearts and experiences; the brightness and gladness are banished, and they are right down under the deepest, darkest cloud of sorrow that ever settled on their home. We have left the sunshine, and here we are in the thick sorrow, and what sorrow this was! I have no need to read this chapter, you know it so well, but think what had happened. Lazarus is ill, and Jesus is not there. He was there, but He is now away, and they send after Him and tell Him their brother is ill. The news reached Him away, and He did not

there. He was there, but He is now away, and they send after Him and teil Him their brother is till. The news reached Him away, and He did not hurry; He stayed just where He was. "Now, Jesus loved Martha and her sister and Lazarus. When He had heard, therefore, that he was sick He abode two days still in the same place where He was." To me those verses are the most wonderful in the story. Oh, how often the Lord does so with you! Even when we cry after Him in some sorrow He does not come, but always right in front of it when He does not come, we have "Jesus loved." but stayed where He was. But how it added to their sorrow! Lazarus dying; Christ no with added to their sorrow! Lazarus dying; Christ no with added to their sorrow! Lazarus dying; Christ no good to their sorrow have come over the home but a little while ago so full of sunshine and beauty.

What about these@two women? "Then Martha, as soon as she heard that Jesus was coming, went and met Him, but Mary sat still in the house." What a contrast! How do you account for it? Let me ask you the question, which would you have done—sit still or go out to meet Him? Christ is coming, et is still or go out to meet Him? Christ is coming, our would you have the majority of us would say: "Let us go and meet Him." Eut see how it works out. There is Martharunning to meet Him and saying: "Lord, if Thou hadst been here, my brother had not died." But hadst been here, my brother had not died." But how graciously He deals with her. He comes to her in her argumentative state, and with his own argument teaches her He is the resuscitated and the light. He is the master of the thing that fills her heart with dread, and patiently He deals with her. Was not that beautiful? Where is Mary? In her, Was not that beautiful? Where is Mary? In her, was not that beautiful? Where is Mary? In heart with dread, and patiently He deals with her, who are soon as she heard that she arose quickly, and came unto Him. Now, Jesus was not yet come into the town, but was in that place where martha me

ne teaching of this second picture is this: Instead The teaching of this second nicture is this; inste of trying to get out of my circumstances of the better thing is to sit still till God calls me of Here is the lesson we should learn, but perhaps can until we have been through some haptism forrow like this. I want you to see there is son hing trying to be delivered from pain and sorrowing trying to be delivered from pain and sorrow like is to abide in it because it is the will loof until He shall call us out. That is the second trying trying the second trying trying the second trying trying trying trying trying the second trying t

THE LAST OF THE THREE PICTURES. Now, the last picture is in the xiith of John. t seems as though we must come into the presence of this picture with muffled voice. I cannot do jus-tice to it, but the Holy Ghost will. It is in the first seven verses. That is my third picture. It is the same home, the same people in it, but, my: what a change there is here! Let us get the huthe same home, the same people in it, but, my: what a change there is here! Let us get the humanness as well as the divinity out of it. Look at those people. What are they doing? Sitting at the table. A lovely place for us men to sit at. But Martha servel. Do not miss that. She is doing what she did before—getting supper ready. She is bustling about with such things in her earnestness, but she has lost her grumbling. Mary is at the odd business again, only with deeper depths than before. Martha gets all through the business with smiles all the time. I remember in the early days of the Salvation Army movement in England, when they were training the cadets, they had this motto. Sick to it and keep smiling." Martha is no less busy than she used to be, but she is busy, and at rest and peace. She is not combered with her business nor amery with Mary, and it is not reflecting on Jesus Christ. She had learned something in the day of sorrow and darkness. It has not altered her power to serve, but the matter and the manner of her service.

What about Mary? I tell you this is lovely, this picture of Mary. If you have carefully studied the ast few days of our Lord's life upon the earth you have noticed how He was a lonely man, and how no sinste one of His disciples—I say it deliberately—ever entered for a single moment into sympathy with His passion and His suffering as it overshadowed His own life. Take the story of these last six days and our Lord's journey to Jerusalem, and you will find that it is an awful picture. Oh, ionley Son of God, without a single heart to come into sympathy with Thy passion for human souls! A handful of disciples were wranging as it overshadowed His own life. Take the story of these last six days and our Lord's journey to Jerusalem, and you will find that it is an awful picture. Oh, ionley Son of God, without a single heart to come into sympathy with Thy passion for human souls! A handful of disciples were wranging as it ower shadow of it with Christ, as it was a woman who became the first pre

mto the shadow of it with preacher of the Resurrection when He came back again. Do not forget these things.

But what happened? Christ has come and is on His way to Jerusalem, and there He sits. Judas is there, the financial secretary, looking after himself. He looks on his Master—what does he see? Nothing, nothing. He never saw Christ. Peter is there, and James and John, and I would like you not to miss this; at that first supper where Martha got so very much upset she had Christ as the guest, but I think it is most likely this last time she had the twelve with Him, and she gets through managing the thirteen now, but only one before. When Christ comes in and sits at that board Mary looks at Him, and with that deep intuition that is only born of the highest and the holiest love she sees what no one else sees, that on His heart is the shadow of a great sorrow. Now, put yourself in Mary's place. What is she thinking about? "What can I do? Can I do anything that will let Him see that I know something of His pain? Can I go into the darkness with Him and share in that sorrow?" And when love does this kind of thing it is always extravagant. She went and got a pound of spikenard ointment and brought it, and in her heart she sail: "I will give Him this, it is the choicest thing I can get hold of, and I want to pour it out on Him and show Him there is nothing I keep back from Him"; and she goes and anoints His feet with this ointment and wipes His feet with the sointment and whose His feet with the hair.

I can fancy the woman saying: "He knows I can see His sorrow and pain." But what about Judas? Jesus said: "Let her alone, for my burying she hath done this." Nobody else understood this. Judas said: "What an awful waste!" The Master said that "nothing can be wasted that love pours upon me, because love enters into my surfering sorrow." and that is what it meant. This woman has got beyond past experience as she has borne His sorrow and anointed Him, as he said, to His burying.

burying.

That is the third picture. What a wonderful plet-ure it is! You have had the picture of sunsaine, of

ure it is! You have had the picture of sunsaine, of sorrow, and of that which stretches beyond it. The golden link that makes these three pictures, one is found in three words in each Scripture passage describing them "at His feet." There is the key of the situation.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION. Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 10.-Meagre returns of

additional taxation for public schools, are in. The vote, so far as received, is almost unanimously against the tax. In some precincts not a single vote was cast for it.

THE NAUHEIM BATHS.

THE RISING HEALTH RESORT OF EUROPE, DR. HELMUTH SAYS.

THE SALINE BATHS AND THE SCHOTT METHODS OF GYMNASTICS FOR THE CURE OF HEART

DISEASE, ANGINA PECTORIS AND LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Everybody knows Homburg, very few are acquainted with Nauheim; yet these two places within two hours' carriage ride of each other. Nauhelm lies about four hundred and sixty feet above the sea level on the northeast slope of the Taunus range, and about twenty miles north of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

The first impressions of Nauheim are not likely to be agreeable, especially to those familiar with the other and more fashionable watering places of the Continent. The country is flat, the place duland uninteresting; there is no especial scenery to arouse admiration, and nothing whatever to stimu late sentiment. The quietness that reigns is not at all calculated to raise the spirits of the traveller, especially if he has a dilated heart, empty stomach or both. As one, however, settle down and becomes accustomed to the daily routine of the life, the feeling of disappointment gives place to a quiet sort of ennul, bordering upon content, and the actual advantages of the place begin to dawn upon the mind. There is a grim sort of satisfaction in seeing that every one here means business, and business of the most important kind, "health seeking."

There is a beautiful part in the very centre of the town, of large dimensions, in which are situated the five bathhouses (of which I will presently speak). The walks are many, and are shaded by magnificent trees of oak, chestnut and larch. There is a lake of considerable size, with restaurants, boathouses and bathhouses on its borders, and there is the usual handsome "Kur-hause," with reading-rooms, billiard-rooms, salons, "Spiese-Saal" and terrace, in which hundreds of little round tables and chairs are arranged and which are the delight of all foreigners. A band in front of this casino gives excellent music every morning, afternoon and evening, and the crowds of people sitting around in variegated costume make a picturesque

The hotels are good, bad and indifferent, nor of them cheap, all of them rising in price with the rising prosperity of the place. About the the rising prosperity of the history of them is the Kaiser-hof, although "there are others," as I heard a guest (disputing about his bill) aver. The villas, which are picturesquely built apartment-houses, are surrounded by gardens which are beautifully kept, and in which flowers especially roses-bloom in profusion.

The waters found here and the Schott system of

gymnastics in the treatment of cardiac disorders are making this place famous. There is nothing like figures to demonstrate facts. Here are a few, taken from official records, which will indicate the acreasing popularity of this place:

1891 1893 1893 1894							 	 	 			 	 		 	Vis 8, 10, 10, 14, 15,	555 244 272 304 681 136			11 12 12 13 15 18	a the 2.28 0.26 9.28 8.25 1.82 6.28 6.28	718095
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hundred baths were taken. As the years roll o I predict that Nauhelm will become as renowned for the treatment of heart diseases as is Carlsbad for hepatic disorders, nay, more, that it will gradually transfer the laurels which for so many years have rested upon Homburg, with its pres-tige of age, the presence of royalty, its magnificent Kur-hause and the halo of romance which surrounds it, and place them upon its own brow. To-day Homburg is comparatively empty, Nauheim full to

THE NAUHEIM WATERS

From time to time a number of springs have been found in the vicinity of Nauhelm, which are numbered in the order of their boring. For bathing purposes but two are at present used. 1. The grossen sprudel. 2. The Friedrich Wilhelms Quelle. attempt at digging for the former wa in 1829, but no result was obtained. In 1841 a sec ond effort was made with no better result. After reaching a depth of over four hundred and fifty feet the work was abandoned. In 1846 there suddenly spouted from this deserted shaft a large volume of water with a temperature of 88 degrees Fahrenheit, which has continued with unabated force until the present. Between the years 1852-756 (the chronological record is not exact) a second spring was opened, which is much hotter-the Friedrich Withelms Quelle-and so far has an unlimited supply of water, so highly charged with carbonic acid gas that when the full force of the water is turned on it spouts between forty and

and thus contains the full quantity of carbonic acid, with all the saits in perfect solution. This

water is clear and exhibitanting.

4. The Strombad and Sprudel Strombad. In this bath the current of the grosser sprudel flows directly through the bath, the stop cock open on the one side and the plug out on the other. These baths are not very frequently given, and only to those who have been through a course of the

HOW THE BATHS ARE GIVEN. So much for a skimming outline of the waters,

Now let me describe the red tape that trips the footsteps and tries the temper of the uninitiated, but which must be unwound secundum artem before one can enter into the water and be cleansed. At first the disposition is to cry out like Naaman the Syrian, but better acquaintance establishes the propriety of the methods, although certain of them are capable of vast improvement. Being a professional man, I am entitled to a "frel-krate," to procure which I was obliged to visit the president of the "Bad-direction." Having a card of introduction, I was received affably by the director and the free card presented to me in honor of the profession which I represent, and the bathhouse to which I was assigned was pointed our.

A bath is not allowed to be given except upon presentation at the bathhouse of a small folder previously supplied to the bather by the physician whom he has consulted. All the doctors carry these leaflets, on the outside of which are

sician whom he has consulted. All the doctors carry these leaflets, on the outside of which are printed the doctor's name in full in big letters, his residence and his office hours and the number of the bathhouse where tickets are to be procured.

Every day when the physician pays his visit he designates in writing upon this card the exact quality, strength at d tem, crature of the water of the bath and how long the patient is to remain therein. The next thing to be done is to purchase your ticket; green for the Thermal; brown for the Sprudel. After various perambulations the bathhouse will be discovered wherein you are to disport yourself. You enter the hall in the centre of the building, which is furnished with chairs, tables and sofas (the newer bathhouses are more commodious and better appointed than the older), and sitting by a window at a desk in one corner of the room you will perceive a pleasant-looking woman with a box and a stamp die before her. Your ticket has a coupon attached. She takes it, stamps it turns it face downward upon the table, pencils a number on both coupon and stub, tears them apart, hands you the former and places the latter in a line with many others on the table lepter her. The number indicated upon your coupon is that by which you are known until after the bath. These numbered stubs are arranged before the chaperon in numerical order and often present a formidable row. Yours receives its place according to its numerical standing. The representatives of these numbers are lounging about the grounds, sitting under the trees, knitting, reading, talking, sketching or doing nothing whatsoever. As soon as a bathroom is empty the attendant (male or female) appears at one of the doors leading to the corridors, right and left, in which are the bathing-rooms and announces the vacancy. The lady at the desk calls out the number of the loungers outside and drops the called num-

WANAMAKER'S

Constancy is an element of the August Trade Sale of Furniture.

Competition has fallen by the wayside but our selling goes on increasingly. As each day passes the sales are greater.

Nevertheless the stock is not broken in variety. As you know our ways better you will more fully understand that we never present inconsequent lots of any sort. If lots are small we tell you-but that sel-

And so you will find a greater stock of Furniture here to-day, Wednesday, August 11th, than we had when the Sale opened on the first of the month. Fresh Furniture is coming every hour. Father Knickerbocker has treated

us well in this Sale. Hundredsthousands of pieces of splendid Furniture have left us for the enrichment of the homes of the vicinage, and other thousands are to follow. Yesterday's story was about Ladies'

Writing Desks, 200 sorts, and 150 of them were manufacturers' samples from a recent Furniture Exposition. The prices—\$5 to \$100. Exposition is inspiration to a Fur-

niture maker, and the pieces that are to be criticised by the "TRADE" are likely to be extra well finished. Nearly all the

TOILET TABLES

are specially prepared samples. We tell you their little story to-day. The prices go from \$5 to \$65. No lady's dressing room is complete without a Dressing Table, and none need be incomplete that commands our stock. Every proper wood. Here are some specimens and the prices:

specimens and the prices:

Of Imitation Mahogany, fancy shaped top 16x
30, one large drawer, fancy French beveled
plate mirror, 12x20, 85.

Of Solid Mahogany, fancy shaped top 19x24,
shelf below, French beveled plate mirror,
12x15, supported by brass standards, 87.50,
Of Curly Birch, fancy shaped top 18x38,
fancy French beveled plate mirror, 18x14, 814.
Of Solid Mahogany, fancy shaped top 18x36,
fancy French beveled plate mirror, 16x24,
and 2 drawers, 816.
Of Solid Mahogany, fancy shaped top 16x36,
serpentine front, fancy French beveled plate
mirror, 18x24, 818.
Of Bird's-eye Maple, inlaid, oval shaped top
16x40, 5 small drawers, fancy French beveled
plate mirror, 18x22, 820.
Of Bird's-eye Maple, fancy shaped top 36x20,
swell front, 2 large drawers, fancy French
beveled plate mirror, 24x24, 824.
Of Solid Mahogany, fancy shaped top 34x48,
swell front, 1 large and 2 small drawers,
fancy French beveled plate mirror, 22x36,
829.
Of Rosewood, fancy shaped top 38x18, serpen-

Of Rosewood, fancy shaped top 38x18, serpen-Of Rosewood, fancy shaped top 38x18, serpen-tine front, I large and 4 small drawers, fancy French beveled plate mirror, 22x36, S39, Of Solid Mahogany, brass inlaying, fancy shaped top 34x18, I large and 2 small draw-ers, fancy French beveled plate mirror, 22x 26, \$31. Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Summer Furniture greatly reduced to make room for Fall stock. the water is turned on it spouts between forty and afty feet.

From these two springs four varieties of baths are prepared, each with its own virtues, which, no doubt, each possesses, judging from the results they seem actually to accomplish in certain nervous affections.

1. A simple brine bath (Gewohnliches Soolbad). Before this water enters the bath it passes through the graduating-house of a salt works, and is thus freed from its carbonic acid. The temperature is raised, when desired, by the addition of hot water or it is cooled by ice.

2. The Thermal bath (Thermaliad) contains but a small quantity of carbonic acid. the brine coming into the bath at its natural warmth, hence the name "Thermal." The escape of the carbonic acid leaves a residuum of calcium carbonate and the peroxide of iron undissolved, which give the water a peculiar muddy appearance. The saline qualities of this bath are increased from time (always by prescription from the doctor of one mark to the attendant) by the addition of one or two liters of "mutter lye." This mother lye is a thick, brown liquid, somewhat foamy, which is the uncrystallizable refuse after the production of table salt by boiling the concentrated brine at the salt works. "Mutterlaque" is very rich in the chlorides of sodium, calcium and bromine, and adds greatly to the medicinal properties of the baths.

3. The Sprudel-bad. The sprudel water comes direct to the baths, without atmospheric contact, and thus contains the full quantity of carbonic acid, with all the salts in perfect solution. This ber into the box. If you are not on hand you lo

THE SCHOTT MOVEMENTS.

In a letter of this character the peculiar gymnastics devised by the late August Schott and how

In a letter of this character the peculiar gymnastics devised by the late August Schott and how carried on with great energy and intelligence by his brother. Dr. Theodor Schott, cannot be entered upon, a medical periodical being the proper medium through which to make them known. The chief features, however, are these: The movements have been so devised as to bring into motion every set of muscles in the body—there are seventeen of them; and they must be made slowly, with an assistant making resistance in an exactly opposite direction to that made by the patient. No two of the movements are allowed to be made at the same seance, and the resistance offered by the attendant is gradually increased. It is these movements, accompanied by the balneological treatment, that have given to Nauheim its rapidly rising reputation. There are many physicians from many countries here at present to acquaint themselves with the "Schott method," and the work of Dr. Berly Thorn, of England, has aroused quite a furor concerning them in that country. Don't for a moment suppose I am going to bore your readers with the physiological, pathological, balneological, metabolic and trophic effects of the waters of Nauheim, for I am not. I only want to say why I think that this place is destined to become a great health resort.

Although the waters of Nauheim can be prepared chemically in America, or in any other country, and although the Schott gymnasties can be practised elsewhere, yet the unlimited supply of the waters, the presence of men experienced in their action, the ability of the nurses and attendants, and, more than all, the absolute freedom from worry and excitement, will, I think make Nauheim a famous health resort, but never a fushionable watering place. People come here to be cured and devote themselves entirely to that on. The harassing and perplexing cares of the life at home; the responsibilities and the accumulated duties of a lifetime; the excitations and depressions resulting worny, the rise and fall of temper, the slead

TO VISIT MEXICO WITH W. J. BRYAN. Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 10.-Congressman Osborne as been invited to accompany William J. Bryan this fall on a trip through Mexico to study the industrial conditions of that country and to look into the silver question as related to monetary affairs in the United States. Congressman Osborne probably will accept if the trip can be made before Congress convener.